NCC CONSTRUCTION GROUP,
FINLAND

## REPORT FOR

THE 1.1. - 31.12.2003 ACCOUNTING PERIOD

## Turnover and results

The NCC Construction Group's turnover in 2003, calculated on the percentage of completion, was MEUR 685.8, an increase of MEUR 38.7 on the previous year (MEUR 647.1 in 2002). The figures for the comparative year (2002) included in the financial statements are pro forma, i.e., NCC Construction's holdings in the divided NCC Finland and Altima for the period 1 January - 30 June 2002. The turnover figure includes MEUR 130.8 (MEUR 131.9) in sales of shares in spec construction and MEUR 32.2 (MEUR 24.4) in sales of tracts of land in the form of plots and shares plus plot transfers to production. The sales of shares have been income-recognised in accordance with the date on which the bills of sale were signed. International operations accounted for MEUR 34.3 (MEUR 21.8) or 5\% (3.4\%) of the Group's turnover.

The Group's profit before extraordinary items and taxes was MEUR 18.6, being a decrease of MEUR 3.3 on the previous year's figure (MEUR 21.9). The Group's profit from operations before depreciation was MEUR 22.1 (MEUR 25.3), which is $3.2 \%$ of turnover ( $3.9 \%$ ). The return on investment was $18.7 \%$ and the return on equity was $24.8 \%$.

The volume of building construction continued to be steady and the competitive situation was healthy. Housing construction was again strong, but there was scanty demand for business premises. Housing sales went well throughout the year, and sales rates corresponded to the progress of construction. At times there was actually a shortage of completed dwellings that buyers wanted to move straight into. Interest rates were at record lows throughout the year, which helped to boost sales of spec housing construction.

Not all the units reached their profit targets, but for the Group as a whole the volume, net profit and year-end order book were slightly better than the original targets and were even a small improvement on the autumn forecasts.

The good result was due to success in tendering and strong housing sales. There were no loss-making jobs on the order books at the end of the year. The first contract on which life-cycle costs were figured in went well and another contract was won towards the end of the year. In exports, a contract for a shopping centre in Tallinn has made good progress according to plan.

A contributory factor in the good result was the effort deployed in health and safety at work and the resultant lower costs due to accidents and retirement.

## BALANCE SHEET STATUS

The NCC Construction Group's balance sheet total at year-end was MEUR 295.4 (MEUR 251.6 in 2002) and its shareholders' equity was MEUR 53.9 (MEUR 64.6). NCC AB increased NCC Construction Ltd's shareholders' equity by a total of MEUR 8 through an increase in share capital that took place at a share premium. The dividend paid in 2003 to the parent company NCC AB was MEUR 27.9

Interest-bearing liabilities on the balance sheet at yearend were MEUR 69.9 (MEUR 51.2). Financing expenses net of exchange gains and losses were MEUR 3.5 (MEUR $4.1)$, which is $0.51 \%(0.63 \%)$ of turnover. Loans to housing companies whose buildings were under construction on the responsibility of NCC Construction Oy totalled MEUR 27.8 (MEUR 11.8) at year-end. Cash in hand and at bank totalled MEUR 21.1 (MEUR 12.7). The equity ratio was 20.9\% (28.4\%).

The company's liquidity was favourable throughout the financial year

## Investments

Net capital expenditure on fixed assets amounted to MEUR 1.1 (MEUR 1.7). The capital tied up in plots of land increased by MEUR 17.3 and totalled MEUR 96.0 (MEUR 78.7) at year-end.

## Group structure

As of 1 January 2003, NCC Finland Oy was divided into three new companies, being NCC Construction Ltd, NCC Property Development Oy and NCC Roads Oy.

Plant hire business was sold in June 2002 to Altima Oy, whose parent company is Altima Group AB, which is owned by NCC AB. The Finnish company Ramirent issued an offer to acquire Altima shares in December.

## Parent company

NCC Construction Oy's parent company is NCC AB of Sweden, which is one of the Nordic region's leading construction and real estate companies and which has the Nordic region and the Baltic rim as its prime market areas.

After the ownership arrangements effected in Sweden, the parent company of NCC Property Development Oy is NCC Property Development AB and the parent company of NCC Roads Oy is NCC Roads Holding AB. Both companies are subsidiaries of NCC AB.

## Changes in NCC Construction's Group structure

In the early months of the year, NCC Construction Ltd's subsidiary Optiplan Oy acquired the issued stock of Insinööritoimisto Arena Oy and the business interests of Insinööritoimisto Pekka Korkeila Oy. Action to liquidate Insinööritoimisto Arena Oy was initiated and its business was transferred to Optiplan Oy.

The issued stock of the affiliated company Rakentajien Ekopark Oy was sold and ZAO Eurolog Park Bulkov and ZAO NCC Projects were transferred to inventories. In Lithuania, a company called UAB NCC Pletra was established to concentrate on commissioning housing construction in the future. NCC Construction Ltd acquired the issued stock of NCC Konstrukcija SIA from NCC International Oy and the issued stock of NCC Ehitus Oü was transferred from NCC International Oy's balance sheet to NCC Construction Ltd's balance sheet. The Estonian company Inrestauraator Ehitus Oü was merged with NCC Ehitus Oü, and the corporate form of NCC Ehitus Oü was changed from Oü to SA. The name of the estate agency Puolimatkan LKV Oy was changed to NCC Koti LKV Oy.

## The profit centres

NCC Construction's field of business is construction, including but not limited to the construction of housing, business premises, commercial properties and public works. NCC Construction has twelve profit centres: building construction in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, housing construction in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, Uusimaa and Southern Häme, Southwest Finland, Central Finland, Eastern Finland, Northern Finland, international operations, construction design, business development, real estate procurement and business premises development, and service units. International operations are the responsibility of the subsidiary NCC International Oy , together with its subsidiaries and sister companies in the Baltic countries and Russia. Full-service construction design is the responsibility of Optiplan Oy and its subsidiaries.

## Output

Construction output broke down into the following percentage figures:

|  | 2003 | 2002 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| New housing construction | $53 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| Other building construction | $31 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
| Renovation | $10 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Civil engineering | $-\%$ | $1 \%$ |
| International construction | $6 \%$ | $4 \%$ |

During the financial year, 3,216 dwellings were completed $(2,392)$, of which $1,128(538)$ were privately financed spec construction. The number of dwellings under construction was $2,839(3,329)$, of which $1,072(1,027)$ were privately financed spec construction. During the financial year, the construction of $1,201(1,066)$ privately financed spec construction dwellings was started, $1,157(1,147)$ spec construction dwellings were sold, and the number of unsold, completed spec dwellings at year-end was 42 (84).

Board of Directors, corporate management and auditors Board of Directors<br>Until 17 June 2003<br>Alf Göransson, chairman<br>Björn Andersson<br>Ulf Wallin<br>Timo U. Korhonen

17 June - 1 October 2003
Alf Göransson, chairman
Ann-Sofie Danielsson
Ulf Wallin
Timo U. Korhonen
As of 1 October 2003
Alf Göransson, chairman
Ann-Sofie Danielsson
Ulf Wallin
Staffan Bennerdt
Timo U. Korhonen
Kari Korpela served as secretary to the Board of Directors.

## Corporate management

NCC Rakennus Oy:n toimitusjohtajana toimii diplomi-insinööri Timo U. Korhonen ja yhtiön varatoimitusjohtajana toimii talousjohtaja, ekonomi Jukka Lahtinen.

## Auditors

The auditor of NCC Construction Oy is KPMG Wideri Oy Ab , with Juha Jokinen, APA, as the auditor in charge.

## Personnel

At year-end, the parent company, NCC Construction Oy, had 1,957 employees ( 1,864 in 2002). The Group had 2,287 $(2,155)$ employees at year-end. NCC Construction Oy had an average of $1,922(1,824)$ employees during the year and the Group had 2,145 $(2,039)$. The increase in personnel was particularly due to recruitment caused by the dynamic growth in volume in housing construction in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area.

There were substantial activities in personnel development and training: there were a hundred courses, 2,420 course days, and 1,257 course participants, and direct training costs without wages and salaries amounted to EUR 567,325 , which was $95 \%$ of the training budget.

The backbone of training activities was formed by diploma training programmes for both construction workers and office personnel. The main emphasis was on the following: health and safety at work, job site economy and scheduling management, building codes, IT, language skills and contractual methods. Customer service training for TähtiKoti and training for the electronic invoicing system were arranged in all profit centres. Training was arranged for management by results and for progress interviewing. Training on competition legislation was attended by 180 people responsible for making agreements. The third course in corporate management training was started. In the trainee programme, 350 trainees were hired.

Targets for the reduction of accidents on sites were made part of the management result targets and safety on building sites was successfully improved. In occupational health care, activities for maintaining working fitness were emphasised, for example, by arranging combined early rehabilitation courses for site operatives and office personnel.
During the year, a new shop steward system for the employees was negotiated. Ethical business rules were drawn up for the NCC Group and training in them was initiated.

## Development

The main thrust in development work in 2003 was on improving housing, purchasing and logistics, project management and product modelling.

The TähtiKoti service concept was commercialised. Also, TähtiKoti training was carried out throughout the company and the technical solutions for NCC's housing product were updated.

Purchasing was vigorously developed. The aim was to use bulk more effectively. Joint operating models were developed with key suppliers.

In project management, the focus was on improved management of time and economy as well as logistics and material flows.

Further developments were made in product modelling, with pilot sites in business premises and housing projects. A TEKES project concerning product modelling was also launched. The further development of the Eco concept was also vigorous and it was refined into a Nordic Eco concept.

Research and development costs were booked as annual expenses.

## Orders in hand

The NCC Construction Group's non-income-recognised orders in hand in-creased significantly over the end of the previous year, being MEUR 422 (MEUR 315) at year-end. Foreign projects accounted for roughly $8 \%$ (5\%) of the orders held. Of the orders in Finland, two thirds are in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, the largest being phase II of the construction of Leppävaara shopping centre.

## Outlook for 2004

Both internationally and in Finland, economic trends were uncertain throughout the year, although towards the end of the year the cyclic prospects improved and confidence in
steady economic improvement strengthened.
There are signs of recovery in international economic trends. Consumer-driven economic growth in the USA was strong towards the end of 2003, and the purchasing managers' index has been high and rising for half a year. In Europe, exports and growth are held back by the dynamic appreciation of the euro against the dollar. In the big European states, particularly Germany, expectations of industrial output and trade are rising.

Expectations of the Finnish economy are also slowly growing in strength along with the international recovery. However, uncertainty is caused by ongoing industrial layoffs and redundancies and by the high rate for the euro, which disrupts export growth.

Consumers' confidence in their own economic trend has held steady. There appears to be little pressure to increase interest rates. The firm confidence of consumers in their economy, combined with low interest rates, will have a positive impact on the market for privately financed housing production.

The cyclic picture of construction has remained steady on the whole, but there are differences between sectors. The volume of new building construction is expected to decline by roughly one per cent. The reason for this is particularly the still low level of office construction plus the record low volume of state-subsidised housing production. Renovation will grow steadily and the level of privately financed housing construction will remain steady. Large infrastructure building projects will boost the amount of civil engineering by roughly $3 \%$.

NCC Construction Ltd will continue the strong development of privately financed housing production in centres of growth and it will deploy effort in life-cycle expertise and renovation.

The main thrust in international operations will be to increase spec and negotiated contract production in the Baltic countries. In Russia, construction on a traditional construction export basis will be continued, particularly for Western clients.

## INCOME STATEMENTS

|  | Reference | ( $€ 1,000)$ | proforma |  | proforma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { GROUP } \\ \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{array}$ | 1.1.-31.12.2002 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ENT COMPANY } \\ & \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{aligned}$ | 1.1.-31.12.2002 |
| Turnover | 1.1. | 685,772 | 647,070 | 651,657 | 624,347 |
| Increase (+)/ decrease (-) in stocks of finished and unfinished goods |  | 3,252 | -510 | 3,517 | -2,072 |
| Production for own use |  | -37 | 307 | -37 | 307 |
| Other operating income | 1.2. | 2,184 | 1,160 | 2,371 | 1,322 |
| Materials and services | 1.3. | 538,314 | 493,449 | 516,049 | 481,087 |
| Personnel expenses | 1.4. | 80,569 | 82,583 | 72,187 | 74,533 |
| Depreciation and write-downs | 1.5 | 2,690 | 4,409 | 2,038 | 3,673 |
| Other operating costs | 1.6. | 47,455 | 42,328 | 44,777 | 38,698 |
| Operating profit |  | 22,143 | 25,258 | 22,457 | 25,913 |
| Financial income and expenses | 1.7. | -3,573 | -3,389 | -2,909 | -2,783 |
| Profit before extraordinary items |  | 18,570 | 21,869 | 19,548 | 23,130 |
| Extraordinary items | 1.8. | -5,427 | 1,000 | -6,592 | 448 |
| Profit before appropriations and taxes |  | 13,143 | 22,869 | 12,956 | 23,578 |
| Appropriations | 1.9. |  |  | 628 | 1,762 |
| Direct taxes | 1.10. | -3,878 | -5,261 | -4,688 | -6,732 |
| Net profit for the year |  | 9,265 | 17,608 | 8,896 | 18,608 |

## BALANCE SHEETS



## STATEMENTS OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS



## ACCOUNTING CONVENTIONS

## CONSOLIDATION CONVENTIONS

## Scope of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements combine the parent company, NCC Rakennus Oy, and all the Group companies and associated companies included in fixed assets.

## Cross-holdings of shares

Acquisition accounting has been applied to the consolidated financial statements.
The acquisition cost of shares in subsidiaries has been eliminated against the subsidiaries' shareholders' equity at the time of acquisition.
The difference arising from the elimination has been treated as goodwill or a Group reserve, which is either depreciated or debited according to plan.

## Internal transactions and margins

Intra-Group transactions, unrealized margins on internal deliveries, internal receivables and debts have been eliminated, as has internal distribution of profits.

## Minority interest

Minority interest has been shown in compliance with the principle of materiality as a separate item in the balance sheet. In accordance with the relevance principle the minority interest has not been separated in income statement.

## Translation adjustments

The figures for the financial statements of foreign companies in the Group have been converted into Euros at the rate issued by the ECB on the date of closing the books. Translation profits and losses arising from the elimination of foreign subsidiaries' shareholders equity have been entered in the income statement.

## Associated companies

Associated companies have been consolidated by the equity method. A proportion of associated companies' net profits/losses for the year, according to the percentage holding, is given under Other operating costs.

## TURNOVER AND PRINCIPLES OF

## INCOME-RECOGNITION

In the calculation of turnover, sales revenue is subjected to a deduction of indirect taxes and of exchange-rate differences on the sales revenue of projects denominated in foreign currency where these are not hedged with forward rate agreements or other similar agreements.

Turnover includes the share of building work and the share trading B37 as well as plots at their acquisition cost. B61 on which NCC Rakennus Oy acts as a contractor for construction on a plot form+B4lerly owned by the company, turnover includes the proportion of the building work and the value of the plots at market prices.

## Income-recognition of long-term projects

Long-term projects are recognized as income on the basis of their percentage of completion. All projects are counted as long-term when they extend into two financial years. The percentage of completion method applies to all contracting agreements, cost-plus-fee contracts, target cost agreements, design-build agreements and other contracts as well as all spec projects in which a contract agreement is made with a company-owned housing society or building management company.

The percentage of completion method is applied from the month in which the construction work begins or the first account sales are recorded, ending in the month in which the job is handed over to the client.

On the Group level gross margin in contracts amounting to more than SEK 100 million (approc. MEUR 10.8) will not be incomerecognised according to the percentage of completion method until the completion level exceeds $50 \%$.

The degree of completion is calculated as a ratio of the actual projects costs relative to the forecast total costs. The market-based construction margin of long-term spec housing projects and commercial building projects which are to be sold at the company's own risk is income-recognized on the basis of the percentage of completion or on the percentage of shares sold in the co-op, whichever is the lower.

In spec projects and in partnership projects the margin of plot sales was income-recognized on the basis of the percentage of completion for the first time this year. Sales of shares are booked in the income statement on the basis of the deeds of purchase.

The residual value of work in progress after the application of the percentage of completion method is based on the variable acquisition costs of projects during the development and planning stage.

## ITEMS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Receivables and debts in foreign currency have been translated into Finnish currency at the average rate quoted by the ECB on the date of closing the books.
An exception to this is receivables hedged with forward rate agreements, which are valued at the forward rate.

Exchange rate differences on the receivables and debts, denominated in foreign currency, of long-term projects hedged with forward rate agreements or similar are given under Financing income and expenses.

## VALUATION OF INVENTORY

Inventory has been valued at the variable acquisition costs or the probable resale price, whichever is the lower.

## VALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets are entered on the balance sheet at the acquisition cost less planned depreciation. Planned depreciation has been calculated as straight-line depreciation on fixed assets over their economic life.
The depreciation periods are as follows:

## Years

Intangible rights
5-10
Goodwill
Consolidation goodwill 5-20
Other non-current expenditure 5-10
Buildings and structures
10
Machinery and equipment
5-15

## PENSION ARRANGEMENTS AND THE MATCHING

## OF PENSION EXPENSES

Pensions have been arranged through pension insurance companies. Pension expenses are matched in the financial statements on an accrual basis.

## OBLIGATORY RESERVES

Those future expenses are booked as costs for the accounting period in the form of obligatory reserves to which the company has committed itself and to which equivalent revenue is unlikely to accrue. These include, for example, the estimated guarantee expenses of long-term projects that have been handed over and the loss exceeding the probable recognition as an expense of a long-term project in progress.

## APPROPRIATIONS

Depreciation differences are appropriations. The total of the accumulated appropriations in the financial statements is divided into tax liability and shareholders' equity. The change in appropriations for the financial year, less tax liability, is included in the year's net profit.
The part of the appropriations booked in shareholders' equity is not counted as part of the Group's disposable assets.

## INCOME TAXES

Entered in the income statement as income taxes are the taxes calculated under tax regulations on the Group companies' profit for the financial year, adjustments of previous years' taxes, and deferred taxes.

The deferred tax liability or credit is calculated for the interim differences between taxation and the financial statements, using the tax rate for following years confirmed as at the date of closing the books. The balance sheet includes the deferred tax liability in toto and the deferred tax credit is shown at the probable amount. Deferred tax liabilities and credits are dealt with only in the consolidated financial statements.

| 1.1. | TURNOVER | ¢ 1,000 | forma |  | proforma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { GROUP } \\ \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{array}$ | 1.1.-31.12.2002 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Ent COMPANY 1.1.-31.12.2003 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turnover by divisions |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Building construction in Finland | 651,657 | 623,401 | 651,657 | 623,401 |
|  | International operations | 34,331 | 21,841 |  |  |
|  | Building design | 7,815 | 7,279 |  |  |
|  | Other business | 284 | 1,395 |  | 946 |
|  | Less intra-Group | -8,315 | -6,846 |  |  |
|  | Turnover, total | 685,772 | 647,070 | 651,657 | 624,347 |
|  | Total | 130,810 | 131,864 | 130,810 | 131,864 |
|  | Turnover includes sales of plots and shares in plots as well as plot transfers to production |  |  |  |  |
|  | Building construction in Finland | 32,189 | 24,420 | 32,189 | 24,420 |
|  | Total | 32,189 | 24,420 | 32,189 | 24,420 |
|  | Turnover by market area |  |  |  |  |
|  | Finland | 659,756 | 632,076 | 651,657 | 624,347 |
|  | Russia | 5,594 | 11,376 |  |  |
|  | Estonia | 24,455 | 6,874 |  |  |
|  | Lithuania | 66 | -102 |  |  |
|  | Latvia | 4,215 | 3,693 |  |  |
|  | Less intra-Group | -8,314 | -6,847 |  |  |
|  | Turnover, total | 685,772 | 647,070 | 651,657 | 624,347 |
|  | Percentage in turnover of projects not yet handed over at year-end | 236,065 | 246,313 | 211,165 | 236,171 |
| 1.2. | Other operating income |  |  |  |  |
|  | Profits on the sale of fixed assets | 794 | 462 | 307 | 441 |
|  | Service income | 2,064 | 957 | 2,064 | 873 |
|  | Other | 53 | 42 |  | 8 |
|  | Less intra-Group | -727 | -301 |  |  |
|  | Other opereating income, total | 2,184 | 1,160 | 2,371 | 1,322 |
| 1.3. | Materials and services |  |  |  |  |
|  | Materials, supplies and goods: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Purchases during the year | 89,681 | 89,854 | 86,950 | 85,404 |
|  | Purchases of land and shares and issues | 198,037 | 151,459 | 198,028 | 150,540 |
|  | Change in inventory (increase-/decrease + ) | -35,291 | 3,078 | -34,618 | 3,467 |
|  |  | 252,427 | 244,391 | 250,360 | 239,411 |
|  | External services | 285,887 | 249,058 | 265,689 | 241,676 |
|  | Materials and services, total | 538,314 | 493,449 | 516,049 | 481,087 |


|  |  | ( $¢ 1,000$ ) | proforma |  | proforma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.4. |  | GROUP |  | ent Company |  |
|  |  | 1.1.-31.12.2003 | 1.1.-31.12.2002 | 1.1-31.12.2003 | 1.1.-31.12.2002 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Personnel expenses: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wages and salaries | 65,012 | 64,781 | 58,282 | 58,358 |
|  | Pension expenses | 11,656 | 8,885 | 10,624 | 7,870 |
|  | Other personnel expenses | 3,901 | 8,917 | 3,281 | 8,305 |
|  | Total | 80,569 | 82,583 | 72,187 | 74,533 |
| Management salaries and emoluments: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 691 | 584 | 442 | 350 |
|  | The agreed pensionable age for Board members employed by NCC Rakennus Oy is 60. |  |  |  |  |
|  | The costs of the share option programme carried out by NCC AB has recognizedas income statement years 1999-2001. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average number of personnel for year: |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Salaried | 934 | 900 | 800 | 765 |
|  | - Wage-earners | 1,211 | 1,139 | 1,122 | 1,059 |
|  | Total | 2,145 | 2,039 | 1,922 | 1,824 |
|  | Number of personnel at year-end: |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Salaried | 1,028 | 994 | 797 | 783 |
|  | - Wage-earners | 1,259 | 1,161 | 1,160 | 1,081 |
|  | Total | 2,287 | 2,155 | 1,957 | 1,864 |
| 1.5. | Depreciation and write-downs |  |  |  |  |
|  | Intangible rights | 268 | 211 | 186 | 152 |
|  | Goodwill | 793 | 1,018 | 645 | 869 |
|  | Consolidation goodwill | 137 | 112 |  |  |
|  | Other long-term expenditure | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
|  | Buildings and structures | 1 | 28 | 1 | 28 |
|  | Machinery and equipment | 1,486 | 3,035 | 1,201 | 2,619 |
|  | Total | 2,690 | 4,409 | 2,038 | 3,673 |
| 1.6. Other operating costs |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rents | 16,690 | 10,795 | 15,931 | 9,874 |
|  | Voluntary personnel expenses | 1,944 | 1,990 | 1,810 | 1,823 |
|  | External administrative services | 1,856 | 1,615 | 1,828 | 1,646 |
|  | Other office and administrative expenses | 7,327 | 7,186 | 6,240 | 6,091 |
|  | Other construction expenses | 18,442 | 20,435 | 17,780 | 18,662 |
|  | Other operating costs | 1,196 | 307 | 1,188 | 602 |
|  | Other operating costs, total | 47,455 | 42,328 | 44,777 | 38,698 |


| 1.7. | Financial income and expenses | ( $€ 1,000$ ) | proforma |  | proforma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { GROUP } \\ \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{array}$ | 1.1.-31.12.2002 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ENT COMPANY 1.1.-31.12.2003 | 1.1.-31.12.2002 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dividend income |  |  |  |  |
|  | From Group companies |  |  | 25 |  |
|  | From others | 5 | 236 | 5 | 236 |
|  |  | 5 | 236 | 30 | 236 |
|  | Total income from investments included in assets, total | 5 | 236 | 30 | 236 |
| Other interest and financial income |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | From Group companies | 174 | 605 | 852 | 963 |
| From others |  | 97 |  | 26 |  |
|  |  | 271 | 605 | 878 | 963 |
|  | Interest income from long-term investments included in assets and other interest and financial income, total | 276 | 841 | 908 | 1,199 |
| Interest expenses and other financial expenses |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | From Group companies | 3,289 | 4,031 | 3,607 | 4,031 |
|  | From others | 240 | 61 | 209 | 21 |
| Exchange rate gains 3,80 3, 3, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Calculated exchange rate gains | 4 | 252 |  |  |
|  | Realized exchange rate gains | 159 | 94 |  | 87 |
|  |  | 163 | 346 | 0 | 87 |
| Exchange rate losses |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Calculated exchange rate losses | 482 | 454 |  |  |
| Realized exchange rate losses |  | 1 | 30 | 1 | 17 |
|  |  | 483 | 484 | 1 | 17 |
|  | Exchange rate differences, net | -320 | -138 | -1 | 70 |
|  | Financial income and expenses, total | -3,573 | -3,389 | -2,909 | -2,783 |
| 1.8. | Extraordinary items |  |  |  |  |
|  | Group contributions received |  |  | 63 | 97 |
|  | Profit of machinery of the Construction |  | 1,000 |  | 1,000 |
|  | Group contributions paid | 5,427 |  | 6,655 | 649 |
|  | Extraordinary items, total | 5,427 | 1,000 | -6,592 | 448 |
| 1.9. | Appropriations |  |  |  |  |
|  | Difference between scheduled depreciation and depreciation in taxation |  |  | -628 |  |
|  |  |  |  | -628 | -1,762 |
| 1.10. Direct taxes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income tax on actual business | Income tax on actual business |  |  |  |  |
|  | - for financial year | 4,688 | 6,829 | 4,688 | 6,735 |
|  | - for previous years | 15 | 150 |  | -3 |
|  | Change in deferred tax liability | -825 | -1,718 |  |  |
|  | Direct taxes, total | 3,878 | 5,261 | 4,688 | 6,732 |

2.1. FIXED ASSETS / GROUP (€ 1,000$)$
2.1.1. Intangible assets


## Consolidation reserve

| Acquisition cost 1 Jan. | 53 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Acquisition cost 31 Dec. | 53 |
| Accumulated income-recognition | -53 |
| Book value 31 Dec. | 0 |

### 2.1. FIXED ASSETS/ PARENT COMPANY

2.1.1. Intangible assets

|  | Intangible rights | Goodwill | Other long-term liabilities | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acquisition cost 1 Jan. | 1,117 | 6,980 | 31 | 8,128 |
| Increases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. | 319 |  |  | 319 |
| Acquisition cost 31 Dec. | 1,436 | 6,980 | 31 | 8,447 |
| Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 1 Jan. | 655 | 5,046 | 24 | 5,725 |
| Depreciation for financial year | 186 | 645 | 5 | 836 |
| Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec. | . 841 | 5,691 | 29 | 6,561 |
| Book value 31 Dec. | 595 | 1,289 | 2 | 1,886 |

### 2.1.2. Tangible assets

|  | Buildings and structures | Machinery and equipment | Other tangible assets | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acquisition cost 1 Jan. | 9 | 9,230 | 95 | 9,334 |
| Increases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. |  | 655 |  | 655 |
| Decreases l Jan-31 Dec. |  | -1,259 |  | -1,259 |
| Acquisition cost 31 Dec. | 9 | 8,626 | 95 | 8,730 |
| Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 1 Jan. | 3 | 5,348 |  | 5,351 |
| Accumulated depreciation of decreases and appropriations |  | -765 |  | -765 |
| Depreciation for financial year | 1 | 1,201 |  | 1,202 |
| Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec. | 4 | 5,784 | 0 | 5,788 |
| Book value 31 Dec. | 5 | 2,842 | 95 | 2,942 |

The machinery and equipment of the Construction Division are included in the balance sheet item Machinery and equipment. In accordance with the relevance principle the balance sheet value of plant has not been separated from Machinery and equipment.

|  | ( $¢ 1,000$ ) | proforma |  | proforma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { GROUP } \\ \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1.1 .-31.12 .2002}{ }^{\mathrm{P}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RENT COMPANY } \\ \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{gathered}$ | 1.1.-31.12.2002 |
| 2.1.3. Investments |  |  |  |  |
| Shares in Group companies |  |  |  |  |
| Acquisition cost 1 Jan. |  |  | 2,895 | 2,895 |
| Increases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. |  |  | 700 |  |
| Acquisition cost 31.12. |  |  | 3,595 | 2,895 |
| Shares in associated companies |  |  |  |  |
| Acquisition cost l Jan. | 371 | 371 | 671 | 671 |
| Increases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. | 379 |  |  |  |
| Decreases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. | -652 |  | -650 |  |
| Acquisition cost 31.12. | 98 | 371 | 21 | 671 |
| Stocks and shares in other companies |  |  |  |  |
| Acquisition cost 1 Jan. | 990 | 990 | 990 | 990 |
| Increases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. | 261 |  | 261 |  |
| Decreases 1 Jan.-31 Dec. | -12 |  | -12 |  |
| Acquisition cost 31.12. | 1,239 | 990 | 1,239 | 990 |
| Investments, total | 1,337 | 1,361 | 4,855 | 4,556 |


|  | Quantity | Holding | Currency | Par value | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { Book } \\ \text { balue } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shares in subsidiaries held by the parent company |  |  |  |  |  |
| NCC International Oy, Helsinki 1) | 7,965 | 99.56\% | $€$ | 167 | 2,564 |
| Optiplan Oy, Turku | 100 | 100 \% | $€$ | 168 | 307 |
| SIA NCC Konstrukcija, Latvia | 200 | $100 \%$ | LVL | 2 | 697 |
| PMA-palvelut Oy, Helsinki | 100 | 100 \% | $€$ | 17 | 17 |
| NCC Koti LKV Oy, Vantaa | 15 | $100 \%$ | $€$ | 3 | 3 |
| NCC Ehitus As, Viro | 4,000 | 100 \% | EEK | 400 | 3 |
| Vuorenvarma Ky, Vantaa |  | 100 \% | $€$ |  | 4 |
| Shares in subsidiaries, total |  |  |  |  | 3,595 |
| Shares in associated companies held by the parent company |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arandur Oy | 210 | 33.33 \% | $€$ | 21 | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| Shares in subsidiaries held by subsidiaries |  |  |  |  |  |
| NCC International Oy, Helsinki 1) | 35 | 0.44 \% | $€$ | 1 | 5 |
| Insinööritoimisto Arena Oy, Helsinki | 60 | 100 \% | $€$ | 8 | 123 |
| ZAO Rapko (Rapco Ltd), Moscow, Russia | 10 | $100 \%$ | RUB |  |  |
| ZAO NCC, Moscow, Russia | 100 | $100 \%$ | RUB | 10 | 1 |
| ZAO NCC North-West, Russia | 100 | 100 \% | RUB | 16 | 1 |
| UAB NCC Pletra, Lithuania | 100 | 100 \% | LTL | 10 | 3 |
| UAB NCC Statyba, Lithuania | 150 | 100 \% | LTL | 15 | 217 |
| UAB Optiplanas, Lithuania | 400 | 100 \% | LTL | 160 | 18 |
| 1) Group holding totals $100 \%$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shares in associated companies held by a subsidiary |  |  |  |  |  |
| KP-Kaupunkiprojektien Kehitys Oy, Helsinki | 5 | 33.30 \% | $€$ | 3 | 3 |
| Other stocks and shares held by the Group |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asunto Oy Tahkon Birdie | 2,778 |  | $€$ |  | 238 |
| Asunto Oy Riihentausta | 599 |  | $€$ |  | 26 |
| Kiinteistö Oy Ojamonpatruuna | 23 |  | $€$ |  | 82 |
| Kiinteistö Oy Rukan Valkeisrinne | 140 |  | $€$ |  | 128 |
| Kiinteistö Oy Rukan Tähtikelo | 5,000 |  | $€$ |  | 113 |
| Kiinteistö Oy Kokkolan Isokatu 5 | 120 |  | $€$ |  | 67 |
| Kiinteistö Oy Seinäjoen Yhdyskulma | 716 |  | $€$ |  | 111 |
| Tahko Golf Club Oy | 13 |  | $€$ |  | 65 |
| Golf Talma Oy | 1 |  | $€$ |  | 11 |
| Willimiehen Golf Oy | 2 |  | $€$ |  | 15 |
| Oustroi Oy | 17 |  | $€$ |  | 10 |
| Tampereen Teknologiakeskus Oy | 664 |  | $€$ |  | 144 |
| Jyväskylän Teknoligiakeskus Oy | 6 |  | $€$ |  | 25 |
| Teknologiakeskus Kareltek Oy | 2,000 |  | $€$ |  | 7 |
| Keskinäinen Eläkevakuutusyhtiö Etera |  |  | $€$ |  | 7 |
| Elisa Communication Oyj | 35,946 |  | $€$ |  | 128 |
| Joensuun Puhelin Oy | 17 |  | $€$ |  | 7 |
| Loviisan Puhelin Oy | 4 |  | $€$ |  | 2 |
| Kymen Puhelin Oy | 9 |  | $€$ |  | 3 |
| Kuopion Puhelinyhdistys Oy | 13 |  | $€$ |  | 6 |
| Päijät-Hämeen Puhelinosuuskunta | 17 |  | $€$ |  | 8 |
| Oulun Puhelin Oy | 28 |  | $€$ |  | 9 |
| Tampereen Puhelin Oyj | 8,750 |  | $€$ |  | 15 |
| Etelä-Satakunnan Puhelin Oy | 1 |  | $€$ |  |  |
| Forssan Seudun Puhelin Oy | 10 |  | $€$ |  | 4 |
| Hämeen Puhelin Oy | 4 |  | $€$ |  | 2 |
| Salon Seudun Puhelin Oy | 6 |  | $€$ |  | 3 |
| Riihimäen Puhelin Oy | 1 |  | $€$ |  |  |
| Lännen Puhelin Oy | 3 |  | $€$ |  | 1 |
| Vaasan läänin Puhelin Oy | 2 |  | $€$ |  | 1 |
| Ksp Yhtiöt Oyj | 2,140 |  | $€$ |  | 1 |
| Suomen Talotekniikan Kehityskeskus Oy | 1 |  | $€$ |  |  |
| Other stocks and shares held by the Group total |  |  |  |  | 1,239 |


|  | (€ 1,000) | proforma |  | proforma |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { GROUP } \\ \text { 1.1.-31.12.2003 } \end{array}$ | 1.1.-31.12.2002 | ENT COMPANY <br> 1.1.-31.12.2003 | 1.1.-31.12.2002 |
| 2.2. CURRENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2.1. Inventory |  |  |  |  |
| Materials and supplies |  |  |  |  |
| Work in progress | 8,568 | 5,316 | 7,520 | 4,004 |
| Plot-owning companies and plots | 81,312 | 68,036 | 79,738 | 67,239 |
| Shares in companies under construction | 83,763 | 54,130 | 83,763 | 54,130 |
| Shares in completed companies | 4,086 | 11,600 | 4,086 | 11,600 |
| Other inventory | 1,816 | 1,920 |  |  |
| Inventory, total | 179,545 | 141,002 | 175,107 | 136,973 |

Income-recognition according to percentage of completion affects the balance sheet items as follows:
Assets

| Work in progress | 230,505 | 249,147 | 201,983 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Less percentage of completion income recognition | $-221,937$ | $-243,831$ | $-194,463$ |
| Work in progress | 8,568 | 5,316 | 7,520 |
|  |  |  |  |

Receivables from and debts to housing associations and real estate holding companies

| Current |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade receivables | 9,381 | 6,613 | 7,466 | 6,613 |
| Loan receivables | 18,582 | 22,416 | 17,151 | 21,141 |
|  | 27,963 | 29,029 | 24,617 | 27,754 |
| Construction fund commitments | 66,898 | 45,495 | 66,779 | 45,495 |
| 2.2.3. Current receivables |  |  |  |  |
| Trade receivables | 45,494 | 48,866 | 37,679 | 45,635 |
| Receivables from Group companies |  |  |  |  |
| Trade receivables | 3,061 | 263 | 2,759 | 880 |
| Loan receivables |  |  | 9,310 | 6,150 |
| Accrued assets |  | 14 | 359 | 110 |
|  | 3,061 | 277 | 12,428 | 7,140 |
| Loan receivables | 19,385 | 23,295 | 17,933 | 21,923 |
| Accrued assets | 16,390 | 13,992 | 7,466 | 10,044 |
|  | 35,775 | 37,287 | 25,399 | 31,967 |
| Current receivables, total | 84,330 | 86,430 | 75,506 | 84,742 |
| Material items included in accrued assets |  |  |  |  |
| Value-added taxes | 5,271 | 3,355 | 940 | 659 |
| Uninvoiced portion of projects |  |  |  |  |
| handed-over and partially income-recognized | 8,271 | 6,170 | 4,051 | 3,909 |
| Personnel expenses | 42 | 596 | 3 | 596 |
| Group contributions received |  |  | 62 | 97 |
| Other accrued assets | 2,806 | 3,885 | 2,769 | 4,893 |
| Accrued assets, total | 16,390 | 14,006 | 7,825 | 10,154 |




The parent company's distributable equity is $€ 10,623,844$.19. The Group's distributable equity is $€ 11,030,253.81$, after the dipreciation difference posted equity.

The Board proposes to the annual general meeting that no dividend be paid and that the company's net profit for the year, being $€ 8,896,352.24$, be posted to retained profits.

Vantaa, 28 January 2004
Alf Göransson
Ulf Wallin
Chairman

## Staffan Bennerdt

Ann-Sofie Danielsson

Timo U. Korhonen
President

## AUDITOR'S NOTE

The financial statements were drawn up in compliance with generally accepted accounting practice and the report on the audit carried out has been submitted today

Vantaa, 15 March 2004.
KPMG Wideri Oy Ab

## Juha Jokinen

APA

To the shareholders of NCC Rakennus Oy
We have audited the accounting, the financial statements and the administration of NCC Rakennus Oy for the year ended 31 December 2003. The financial statementswhich include the report of the Board of Directors, consolidated and parent company income statements, balance sheets and notes to the financial statements, have been prepared by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director. Based on our audit we express an opinion on these financial statements and on administration of the parent company.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with Finnish Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The purpose of our audit of administration of the parent company is to examine that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have legally complied with the rules of the Finnish Companies Act.

In our opinion the financial statement, showing a profit of $9,265,356.41$ euro for the parent company and 8,896,352.24 euro for the Group, have been prepared in accordance with the Finnish Accounting Act and other rules and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements. The financial statements give a true and fair view, as defined in the Accounting Act, of both the consolidated and parent company's result of operations as well as of the financial position. The financial statements can be adopted and the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the parent company can be discharged from liability for the period audited by us. The proposal by the Board of Directors regarding the distribution of retained earnings is in compliance with the Finnish Companies Act.

Vantaa, 15 March 2004
KPMG Wideri Oy Ab

Juha Jokinen
Authorezed Public Accountant

